



U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, MARCH 23—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, 00; Temperature, max.
78; min. 70; Weather, fair.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4.83: Per
Ton, \$96.60 88 Analysis Beets, 14½ 4 1-2d: Per
Ton, \$102.40

Established July 2, 1856.

VOL. XLI., NO. 7059.

HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ADMITS FAULT BUT DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

Pinkham Says That Visitors Did Not Go into Corral at Molokai Settlement.

"You do not have to prove that people did not go into the corral at Kalaupapa. I admit that. I am neither blind nor foolish. Many people from Honolulu besides members of the Legislature were inside the grounds, and between the harbor and McVeigh's house. No instructions were given to the people, to my knowledge, to go inside the corral."

In those words President of the Board of Health Pinkham admitted that the segregation law was violated during the visit of the legislative committee to the settlement on Molokai. The admission was made last night at a meeting of the committee appointed by the Senate to consider the resolution introduced by Achi advising the Governor to dismiss Pinkham from his position.

The resolution, as follows, was introduced early in the day:

Whereas, The Board of Health allowed several persons to go to Kalaupapa to see their friends through the request of the legislature; said persons were, however, only to be allowed in the corral at the harbor; and

Whereas, When said persons arrived at said Kalaupapa they were allowed to go at large, contrary to the conditions of their permits and contrary to the provisions of Section 1131 of the Revised Statutes of Hawaii; and

Whereas, L. E. Pinkham, President of the Board of Health, was at Kalaupapa at the time, and failed to do his duty as President of the Board of Health in carrying out the conditions of said permits; and

Whereas, Said action was contrary to the law and the rights of the public at large; it is hereby

Resolved, That the Senate hereby advises the Governor to remove said L. E. Pinkham from the position of President of the Board of Health; and it is further

Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate be hereby ordered to send a certified copy of these resolutions to the Governor.

(Signed.) W. C. ACHI,
Senator from the Third District.

There was not a great deal of debate when this resolution was presented to the Senate. Achi moved that the resolution be given to a special committee of four, one from each island. This was an important matter, he said. The head of a department had been openly charged with violating the law. If that were true, then the Senate had a perfect right to advise the Governor to remove such official. It was, in fact, the duty of the Senate under the Organic Act.

Paris thought that the Senate itself was blameable for taking people down to the settlement and spending the public money in unauthorized fashion. And he also thought that the resolution should be so worded as to call for an investigation of Pinkham's conduct at Kalaupapa. However, he would second the motion of Achi to refer the matter to a special committee.

Achi said that he did not ask the Senate to adopt the resolution at this time. But these charges have been made. Indeed, he would take the responsibility of making them himself. And he thought the resolution should take the course he asked for it.

Whereas, Said action was contrary to the law and the rights of the public at large; it is hereby

Resolved, That the Senate hereby advises the Governor to remove said L. E. Pinkham from the position of President of the Board of Health; and it is further

Resolved, That the clerk of the Senate be hereby ordered to send a certified copy of these resolutions to the Governor.

(Signed.) W. C. ACHI,
Senator from the Third District.

There was not a great deal of debate when this resolution was presented to the Senate. Achi moved that the resolution be given to a special committee of four, one from each island. This was an important matter, he said. The head of a department had been openly charged with violating the law. If that were true, then the Senate had a perfect right to advise the Governor to remove such official. It was, in fact, the duty of the Senate under the Organic Act.

Paris thought that the Senate itself was blameable for taking people down to the settlement and spending the public money in unauthorized fashion. And he also thought that the resolution should be so worded as to call for an investigation of Pinkham's conduct at Kalaupapa. However, he would second the motion of Achi to refer the matter to a special committee.

Achi said that he did not ask the Senate to adopt the resolution at this time. But these charges have been made. Indeed, he would take the responsibility of making them himself. And he thought the resolution should take the course he asked for it.

President Isenberg had been shown a letter from Pinkham addressed to Speaker Knudsen of the House relative to this matter, but had refused to bring it before the Senate until it had been properly presented. The Achi motion then carried, and the special committee was appointed.

The committee was called together by the Chairman last night. Senators Achi, Dickey and Wilcox being present and Wickes absent. A number of witnesses had been examined when Pinkham made his admission; and he added, a little time afterwards: "There is no dispute as to the facts here. It is a question of responsibility. When I make my statement, I think we will get together."

Lieutenant of Police Luahulu was the first witness called. He said he had been ordered by the High Sheriff to go to Molokai on the Kinu and report to Pinkham for orders. He had reported to Pinkham and had been told that all matters were in the hands of the House committee. He saw people coming

ashore and made no effort to keep them in the corral. Nobody told him to. Did not tell Chairman Fernandez of the House committee that Pinkham had referred him to that gentleman. Fernandez gave the order for people to be taken ashore from the Kinu.

In response to a question from Pinkham, he said that officer did not order him to get his men together and keep the crowd from going ashore.

ROSE DAVISON APPEARS ON THE WITNESS STAND

Supt. Atkinson and Dr. Rodgers Also Testified. Some Glimpses of the Department Machinery in Good Running Order.

The witnesses in the school investigation yesterday were Dr. C. T. Rodgers, secretary of the Board of Public Instruction; Superintendent A. T. Atkinson and Miss Rose Davison, secretary and school agent. Dr. Rodgers made a good impression, answering all questions clearly and showing that the voluminous work of the Board had been carried forward with precision and dispatch. Nothing sensational developed in the money inquiry. Superintendent Atkinson being recalled, explained certain contracts and said until recently he had sent a full report to the Governor of the business of the office. "The Governor said he was satisfied with the presentation made and the work being done. Later the Governor ceased to desire these reports, as they were voluminous."

Miss Rose Davison was the star witness. She testified as follows:

MISS DAVISON TESTIFIES.

Miss Rose Davison, assistant secretary and school agent, was called. She had been in that position since 1898. She thought the duties of school agent should be separate from other work. She stated she kept no record of improvements. She relied on her memory while work was being done on different schools. However, most of this work was being done by contract, so she did not have to look after her men. Mr. Atkinson visited the schools occasionally and saw the work being done. Often this was after school hours. She made up vouchers for some of the men, for while they spoke good English they could not express it well, especially in vouchers. The Auditor requiring that this work be very exact. The amounts, however, they could read clearly. Estimates were generally given verbally.

"Only in one instance there was a written proposal submitted, and that was in the case of Aki. That was at the High School. It was a statement, not a contract. We wanted to put up five sinks for Mr. Richmond and then he wanted six. He brought me a statement that the material would be \$20. Aki's own work would be \$100 for his labor. We talked it over and an agreement was made for \$120, but that was for five sinks. Then Mr. Richmond wanted more sinks and we changed the matter."

"In that agreement the amount was to be \$200."

"Who was to furnish the materials?"

"The department."

"I sent a requisition for the materials to the Iron Works. No I did not preserve the original agreement with Aki. The arrangement was this: I wanted five sinks. Aki is a plumber. His original agreement was for \$120 for his material and men's labor. That was not carried out because Mr. Richmond wanted another sink. The final agreement was this: He was to put in six new sinks and his labor was to be \$100. The men whom I have employed at the High School were to give their time after hours and on Sundays as this was to be rush work and Aki was to pay me \$100 for my men's extra time, to be paid to them. I told Aki my men were working for so much a day and 'if you are willing to pay for my men's extra time, you can put that in the agreement.'"

"Who were these men?"

"Men who work at all sorts of work for the department. The claim did not include material. He gave me an order which I sent to the Iron Works and the department paid the bill. That was outside the \$200. The \$200 was for labor. In July and August my men were working at the High School preparing it for the school opening, putting in extra desks, etc."

"Were those other repairs going on at the same time that Aki was putting in those sinks?"

"I had to open a partition in one of the rooms. These men did the necessary carpenter work in connection with Aki's work. Bertleman wanted about \$1000 for the same work, and we thought by this arrangement we could save. I do not know who was working under Aki as his plumber. The men doing the carpenter work were Kallimahana, Opeka, Manana and Kihet. I have statements from these men. They did the extra work. The warrant for the \$200 was endorsed to me. I think Aki received the money and

either he gave the men the money or gave it to me and I paid them. The warrant was made out to Aki. The final agreement was \$100 for labor and \$100 for my men, making it \$200."

Janitors were next touched upon. Miss Davison stating there were ten. They were paid by a regular pay-roll. The amount of compensation was fixed by the superintendent. She did not keep any books. Mr. Atkinson stated aside that the law did not require her to do so.

"Do you assist in collecting the warrants?"

"During the month they come and draw money from me personally, sometimes \$2, \$10, or \$20, and if I have it I give it to them. They give me I. O. U.'s. The only thing I have in view is to have them assign their warrants to me. Then the warrant is made out to me in my name. The janitors often do the same."

"Have you any such I. O. U.'s now?"

Miss Davison:

"I think I have, although under present conditions I have hesitated in giving them large amounts. They simply gave me I. O. U.'s and we counted them together and they returned me their warrants, which I cashed and I paid the balance over to them."

"Can you remember whether the I. O. U.'s amounted to \$20 or \$30?"

"Oh, no; I know of \$2 I gave the men today."

"Do you charge interest on these I. O. U.'s?"

"No, sir. That is one of the reasons I advanced money to them. My men had formerly signed their warrants over to a man for 10 cents for every dollar. I thought it an outrage to do so. They said for every dollar they paid \$1.10."

"When you cashed these warrants and the warrants were registered, did you charge any discount?"

"I never have, because to tell the truth, they really don't understand much about these discounts."

"If it was necessary at any time, you had to do it at a personal loss of the discount?"

"Yes, I tell you what I did last month. I told one man to go and cash his warrant and see for himself. That was the janitor of Pohukaina school."

"Has this arrangement which you have conducted resulted in any profit to you?"

"No; it has been a loss in discounting the warrants at the bank."

"You have means of your own outside of your salary?"

"Yes, I am not quite dependent upon my salary."

"This custom of taking I. O. U.'s is, as I understand it, the reason why so many of these vouchers have been issued in your name. That was done to protect yourself?"

"Yes; they might sell their warrants to some one else, and I would be left, and it was done to protect them."

After some discussion it was agreed to convene again this morning at 10:30, hold an afternoon and night session as well.

THE PALOLO VALLEY LANDS
ARE ABOUT READY

The Palolo valley lands have been surveyed and subdivided, and will be advertised for sale at once. In all probability, at the end of thirty days, these lands will be in the market, and the many people who have been anxiously waiting for this chance to acquire homes close to town will find the opportunity open to them.

OYAMA AGAIN ON OFFENSIVE

In Pursuit of the Russians and Developing a Wide Turning Movement.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

GUNDASHU PASS, Mar. 24.—The Japanese are still following the Russian rear guard and operating a wide turning movement.

VLADIVOSTOK'S POSITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 24.—All women have been ordered to leave Vladivostok. The advisability of providing munitions and supplies for a two years' siege has been discussed. Reinforcements are reaching Harbin to the extent of 1200 daily.

GERMANY THREATENS TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 24.—The German ambassador has notified the Porte to revoke its order for arms in France, threatening serious consequences if it fails to comply. The Porte is seriously embarrassed.

THE SPRING IMMIGRATON.

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—The Spring rush of immigration has begun, extra steamers being employed in the service. The most numerous arrivals are Italians, Russian Jews next.

NO BAIT FOR YANKEES.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Mar. 24.—The government has ordered collectors of customs to refuse bait to American fishermen in retaliation for the rebuke conveyed in the Bond-Hay treaty.

DEVASTATION OF THE PLAGUE.

LONDON, Mar. 24.—There were 350,000 deaths from bubonic plague in India during the last three months.

CODY LOSES DIVORCE.

SHERIDAN, Mont., Mar. 24.—Wm. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill) has been refused a divorce from his wife.

ENGLAND'S FISCAL QUESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 24.—There is open war between Balfour and Chamberlain on the fiscal question.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL ROW.

TIFLIS, Mar. 24.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the government of Kutais.

THE DISTURBED PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, Mar. 24.—The Pulajanes insurrection has been quelled.

JAPANESE WILL MOVE TO SOUTH

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 12.—Jiro Harada, a Japanese commissioner, left here today having completed arrangements for the settlement of a large Japanese colony in southwestern Louisiana, which could engage in the cultivation of rice.

Harada explained that the colony would not be composed of immigrants from Japan, but mainly of Japanese already settled in this country on the Pacific coast. When the Japanese first settled there they had been welcomed, but latterly some prejudice had been

aroused against them. The Japanese government, which has interested itself in the condition of these immigrants, has reached the conclusion that their condition would be improved by their settlement in a land where they can grow rice, a crop to which they are accustomed, and will encourage the removal of Japanese from the Pacific coast to the rice lands of Louisiana and Texas.

M'GURN APPOINTED.

High Sheriff Henry announced last night the appointment of Albert McGurn as Deputy Warden of Oahu Prison. Mr. McGurn has had long experience in the Police Department and is well fitted for the position.